

Cyber Bullying and Legal Protection Rights in Indonesia

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Abstract

Social media is not something foreign to our ears at this time because with social media everything becomes easier and the current situation requires us to be able to use social media, but many people who become victims due to the use of social media are not wise for example there are bullying elements in it where bully treatment was previously done directly but now bully cases are found through social media such as Facebook, Instagram, and other media. Bully actors think that doing media bullying is much easier because they do not meet directly with bully-victims, but this is very detrimental to bully-victims, therefore the state is present to accommodate this situation because bully-victims have the right to report the situation to the authorities.

Our motivation, in this case, is what we will describe below, that is in order to be able to help bully victims get their rights as human beings which are human rights must be respected by everyone and human beings have rights that are inherent in them. My hope is that the community, especially Indonesia, has education and high awareness in using social media wisely without harming others. In realizing this hope, I will invite students to be able to help disseminate and educate the community through social media and meet directly so they can better understand how to use social media wisely

Keywords: social media, bullying, human right

1. Introduction

The growing science and technology have led to many advances, one of the results of its development is the internet that is very advanced in the field of information and communication so that it has a huge impact on life ⁴. The most influential at the moment is social media where many people say social media can bring the situation far and make it easier for all aspects of life which is social media often understood as a new type of online group which is largely divided into the following characteristics: Participation, Openness, Conversation, Community, Connectedness. Besides that, there are six basic kinds of social media :

Social networks: These sites are intended for other people to build personal web pages and then connect with friends to share content and communication, for example, large social networks, namely Facebook, Myspace and Bebo.

Blog: The most famous form of social media blogs is online journals with the latest entries that often appear.

Wikis: Websites that allow other people to add context or edit information in it, which acts as a public document or database. The most famous wiki in it is Wikipedia, where 2 million more English articles have been declared.

Podcats: Audio or video which is can subscribe and be liked like iTunes

Forum: The place for online discussion around certain topics and interests of forums appears before the term "social media" which is a very strong and well-known element among online communities.

Content Communities: Communities that regulate and share certain types of content where the most well-known content community is forum content communities and are formed around photos (Flickr), bookmark links (del.icio.us), and videos (youtube).

⁴ (Siregar, 2019)

Micro Blogging: Social networks join bite-sized blogs where small amounts of content are distributed online and through mobile networks, Twitter is one of the microblogging that is still leading in this field.⁵

The social media has many benefits, one of which is to facilitate all activities that should be done directly, but through social media these activities become easier and save a lot of time for each user, In addition, social media is also a means of delivering and resources to get information quickly and easily both information for personal and public information.⁶ Besides, social media users must have their own social media accounts such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Line, and so on.

Picture 1

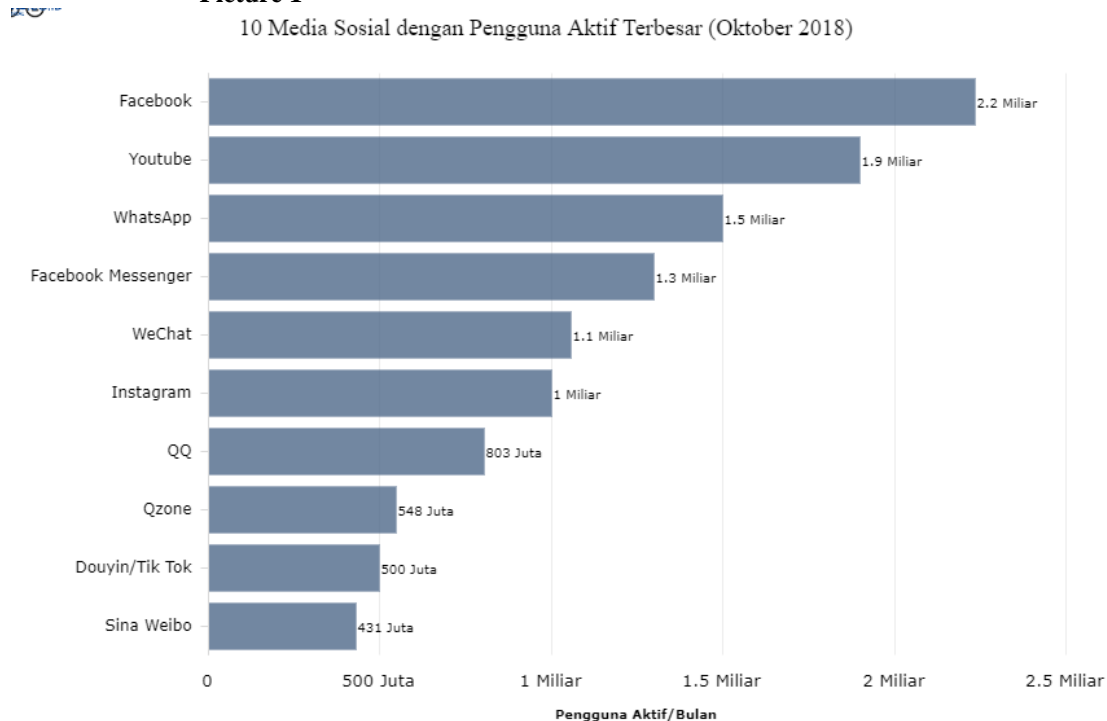


Image Source : databoks.katadata.co.id

Based on the statistic data, it can be seen that Facebook is the most popular social media for social media users where Facebook has 2.2 billion active users per month throughout the world, followed by Youtube, WhatsApp, and others. As the data contained in the graph above.⁷ The accounts contained in all social media are of course used by the owner of the account with a variety of separate needs, there are those who use it positively such as one example of using social media as a business field and increasing business income online and making it easier to spend a lot of time more efficient. In addition, social media can also be a very negative place that originates from cyberspace but has a major impact on real life, for example, law violations committed in social media where the situation ensnares the owner of the law in force.

Negative activities are often carried out on social media such as the spread of hoaxes, fraud, and cyberbullying. For example, social media is very much related to cyberbullying and greatly facilitates bullying at this time, before the emergence of social media bullying has been carried out directly by perpetrators of bullying against victims of bullying continuously from time to time to victims who cannot hold themselves. After the emergence of social media, the term bullying has increasingly developed into cyberbullying, the internet as a medium to intentionally harm others by uploading photos, videos, or posts intended to humiliate and corner and threaten victims of bullying.⁸ Most bullying

⁵ (Mayfield, 2008)

⁶ (Natalia, 2016)

⁷ (Katadata.co.id, 2019)

⁸ (Rifaiddin, Fenomena Cyberbullying pada Remaja, 2016)

actors have a certain motivation in bullying their victims, for example, the perpetrators have revenge, piracy, or are just ignorant.⁹ The forms of bullying are also very diverse, namely:

1. Flaming is sending text messages with words full of anger towards the victim.
2. Harassment is a message that is sent via email, SMS, and other social media containing disturbances and carried out repeatedly.
3. Denigration or defamation where bullying perpetrators indulge in the ugliness of victims through social networks and intend to destroy the reputation of victims.
4. Impersonation where the actor pretends to be someone else and posts something that is not good.
5. Trickery or outing is that the perpetrator deceives the victim by asking for a secret and the victim's photo as bullies, the possibility that the perpetrator has known the victim both directly and through cyberspace.
6. Exclusion is intentionally removing someone in a way that is not good from the online group.

The data from the case of cyberbullying in Indonesia is still difficult to find but, based on data from Polda Metro Jaya notify that there are approximately 25 cases of cyberbullying reported every day, other than that data contained in 2018 from Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) notify that the number of children victims of bullying is 22.4%, which is based on the high level of internet consumption in children.¹⁰ This case is in dire need of attention from various parties, especially the presence of the state as a place of refuge for its citizens, therefore Indonesia is present with applicable laws as a basis for protection for victims of cyberbullying in Indonesia.

The regulation of cyberbullying has been regulated in Law Number 11 of 2008 about electronic information and transactions (UU ITE)

1. Article 27 paragraph (3) UU ITE states that every person intentionally and without rights distribute and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have content of insult and/or defamation.
2. then in article 27 paragraph (4) UU ITE which states that everyone intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have a charge of extortion and/or threats.

In UU ITE regarding the case of cyberbullying there is no significant basis, only in the form of defamation, threats, and extortion against victims of bullying.¹¹ So this law can be a legal basis for anyone who feels victimized by cyberbullying and victims as stated in the law.

Picture 2

Table 3: Determinants of victimisation (n = 1185)

Variables	Beta	Odds ratio	Wald's χ^2	Sig.
Gender (male/female)	0.437	1.548	9.790	0.002
Cyberbullying perpetration	1.897 (1)	6.668	48.798	0.000
Using closed chat	0.518	1.678	3.877	0.049
Using open chat	0.400	1.492	7.307	0.007
Chatting with unfamiliar older online partners	0.850 (2)	2.339	15.331	0.000
Personal data in own blog	0.548	1.730	13.269	0.000
Entrust password	0.609 (3)	1.839	17.399	0.000
Constant	-0.825	0.438	10.103	0.001

Model summary: Model χ^2 : 214.598, $P = 0.000$; Nagelkerke R^2 : 0.232; Correct classification of cases: 72.0%.

Based on the table in image 2 states that the most important predictor of victims, namely previous involvement in cyberbullying as cyberbullies perpetrators are six times more likely to be the victim of other influential predictors chatting with old online acquaintances and passing e-mail and instant message accounts to others.¹² Bullying victims are people who are targeted by bullying and get aggressive and painful treatment but are not able to provide enough resistance to bully perpetrators, the average person targeted by bullying is the poor, new people, youngest children among friends, people who have trauma, quiet, have different physical characteristics, and so forth.¹³ This situation has a big influence on bully-victims because it causes their mental weakness so that many bully victims make decisions

⁹ (Pandie & Weismann, 2016)

¹⁰ 'Merunut Lemahnya Hukum Cyberbullying Di Indonesia', AMINEF - American Indonesian Exchange Foundation, 2019 <https://www.aminef.or.id/merunut_lemahnya_hukum_cyberbullying_di_indonesia/> [accessed 23 July 2019].

¹¹ Anastasia Siwi Fatma Utami and others, 'Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Cyber Bullying Pada Kalangan Remaja', *Jurnal Humaniora*, 18.2 (2018), 6 (p. 259).

¹² Michel Walrave and Wannes Heirman, 'Cyberbullying: Predicting Victimisation and Perpetration: Cyberbullying', *Children & Society*, 25.1 (2011), 59–72 (p. 67) <<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1099-0860.2009.00260.x>>.

¹³ Ela Zain Zakiyah, Sahadi Humaedi, and Meilanny Budiarti Santoso, 'Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Remaja Dalam Melakukan Bullying', *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 4.2 (2017), p. 327 <<https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v4i2.14352>>.

to commit suicide because they feel unfair in their lives. So the cases of bullying and cyberbullying are seen as trivial cases but if traced more in cases of bullying and cyberbullying is a very serious case.

2. Focus of research

1. What is the role of the state in the case of cyberbullying?
2. How to restore the victims of cyberbullying mentally?

3. Objectives and benefits

Objectives

- a. Knowing the big impact of cyberbullying
- b. Knowing the suitability of human rights in the practice of protecting victims of cyberbullying.
- c. As material so that it can become a reference for the awareness of social media users.

Benefits

- a. Means of knowledge and motivation to make positive use of media social media
- b. As a reference regarding the discussion about cyberbullying.

3.1 Theoret Theoretical Basis

A. Social media

Social media comes from the words "social" and "media". First, the word "social" means the real social condition of each person in carrying out activities that can affect the community. While "media" is a tool for communication. The statement explains the reality of media and other software is "social" in the sense that they are the effects of social processes. From these two words, we can know that social media is a social process carried out using communication tools.¹⁴

Social media is a tool characterized by websites that can create a network and enable humans to make relations with other humans publicly. Users on social media can make various reciprocal interactions, fellowship and establish introductions in various aspects, namely from writing, visual audiovisual seta. As in social media Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Line, Youtube, Path and others.¹⁵

In the book Communication 2.0 Ardianto said that online social media has social power that can influence the general public in opinion. Various support and mass activities can be generated by social media because social media is proven to influence the opinions, behavior, and attitudes of the general or special community.¹⁶

Conclusions from the definition of social media are social activities carried out in the media as a means of communication infrastructure in channeling opinions and as a personal liaison with the general public. While social media itself has certain characteristics or characteristics. The social media characteristics according to Purnama, among others:

- a) Reach
Capability in social media from micro-scale to macro or public scale.
- b) Accessibility
To use social media is very affordable in terms of cost and can be easily accessed by the general public.
- c) Usability
To use social media does not require special skills or training, therefore it is very easy to use it
- d) Actuality (immediacy)
To use social media is very easy and fast in bringing a public response
- e) Permanence

In social media, comments can be easily replaced or edited.¹⁷

In using social media ethics is needed. Because according to the principle of living in a community and establishing relationships with other people is to follow the ethics and laws that apply in society. Ethics is a form of good deeds in society. Whereas the law is a rule made for humans to live according to the

¹⁴ (Mulawarman & Nurfitri, 2017)

¹⁵ (Watie, 2011)

¹⁶ (Watie, 2011)

¹⁷ (Fatma & Baiti, 2018)

prevailing ethics. For that, in using good social media, ethics is needed in carrying it out. Among them: Posts do not contain elements of SARA that can offend others.

- 1) Use good and polite words and sentences.
- 2) It can distinguish between private and public conversations.
- 3) Check the truth of the news before sharing it with the public.
- 4) Understand the truth of the news as a whole before commenting.¹⁸

B. Cyberllying

Bullying can be interpreted as a planned action or abusive action carried out by a person or group of people continuously for a certain period of time. Aimed at victims who are weak in defending themselves or using undue strength/power systematically.¹⁹

Measuring continuous actions with planned and inequality of power systematically makes bullying the motive for the attack that is not desirable. This can take place in various environments including workplaces and adolescents are the most dominant environment studied.²⁰

Whereas Cyberbullying is an activity carried out using technology in the form of threats carried out by certain actors to their victims. The perpetrator wants the victim to feel hurt, in attacking the victim in various ways they can do such as threatening the victim with various hate messages and images that can terrorize the victim. All that is shared with many audiences so that the general public can see it and make the victim feel self-contemptible.²¹

a. Factors that can make someone do cyberbully, including:

- 1) Traditional bullying
Traditional bullying is an incident of bullying that occurs in the real world and has a large impact on personal biases that can make someone a cyberbullying (cyberbullies).
- 2) Personality characteristics
- 3) The impression of the victim
Most of the perpetrators in bullying the victims because of the personality of the victims that made them want to bully the victims. We can see from this statement that the impressions and interactions of individuals with other individuals can have an impact on the behavior of the perpetrators of these individuals.
- 4) Strain
The strain is a state of psychological tension because of negative interactions with other individuals that have negative effects that lead to crime, especially frustration and anger.
- 5) The role of the relationship between children and parents.²²

We can summarize it into two factors namely internal and external aspects which are the basic motives of cyberbullying:

- 1) Internal factors
Activities referring to criminal acts are the child's ineffectiveness in controlling himself against his instinctive desires or instincts. In this case, the adolescent is not able to manifest it into more useful activities.
- 2) External factors
It is a factor of influence originating from the surrounding environment. External factors that can lead to certain behaviors in adolescents such as acts of crime or violence are sociological factors or social factors. For teens who go to school, a school environment is a place that has a big impact on the rounding.²³

b. The impact of cyberbullying

The consequences of the emotional and psychological consequences of the problem of cyberbullying are almost the same as the problem of bullying. Even victims of cyberbullying can feel more of the negative effects of victims of bullying because the scope of cyberbullying is wider than bullying and anyone, anywhere

¹⁸ (Rifauddin, Fenomena Cyberbullying pada Remaja, 2016)

¹⁹ (Pandie & Weismann, 2016)

²⁰ (Pandie & Weismann, 2016)

²¹ (Pandie & Weismann, 2016)

²² (Satalina, 2014)

²³ (Pandie & Weismann, 2016)

and anytime everyone can find out. Therefore the opportunity for victims of cyberbullying to experience greater depression.²⁴

Bullying on social media or cyberbullying has serious negative effects, especially on social and emotional well-being. The negative effects of cyberbullying are very worrying for victims, including:

- 1) The mental feeling of the victim felt humiliated.
- 2) Self-confidence is lost
- 3) Victims become paranoid.
- 4) Victims can be cyberbullying for others.
- 5) Disruption of the health of the victim.
- 6) Declining performance.
- 7) Victims can commit criminal acts.
- 8) Be rude or evil.
- 9) Having a personality that is easily hurt.
- 10) Losing privacy of life
- 11) Feeling frustrated with yourself.
- 12) Easy to get angry.
- 13) Don't have the desire to live.
- 14) Feel alienated.
- 15) Restlessness.
- 16) Sleep disturbances
- 17) Suicide.²⁵

c. Efforts to overcome cyberbullying

- 1) Parents are encouraged to pay more attention to their child's condition by spending more time on their children. Create a harmonious family and always support children's interests.
- 2) The educator or teacher optimizes positive activities in the school's social environment and optimizes the performance of counseling.
- 3) The government held counseling through the Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia on how to deal with the problem of cyberbullying and how to use positive internet to parents and the community.²⁶

C. Human rights and law

According to Mariam Budiardjo, HAM is that every human being born on earth brings his rights, these rights are also present because of life in society. This right is universal and fundamental because that right is given to anyone regardless of class, religion, race, or gender. The foundation of human rights is that every human being must be given the opportunity to develop according to his abilities and desires.²⁷

Whereas according to Thomas Jefferson, the foundation of human rights is not all the freedom that the state can give. Freedom is freedom that unites in human existence that God has given to every human being. Pemerintahan is only as a protector of the implementation of human rights.²⁸

a. International juridical review

Human Rights are the rights that every human being has. This is regulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 1 which states that:

"Everyone is born independent and has the same dignity and rights. They are blessed with reason and conscience and should associate with each other in the spirit of brotherhood".²⁹

Therefore we must respect the rights of others. But in the case of cyberbullying one of the rights of a person has been seized and has violated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 5 which reads:

"No one may be tortured or treated cruelly, treated or punished inhuman or degrading."

And also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 12 states that: "No one can be disturbed arbitrarily by his personal affairs, his family, his household or his correspondence, nor can he violate his honor and reputation. Every person has the right to receive legal protection against such disturbances or violations."

²⁴ (Syadza & Sugiasih, 2017)

²⁵ (Syah & Hermawati, 2018)

²⁶ (Syah & Hermawati, 2018)

²⁷ (Wilujeng, 2013)

²⁸ (Wilujeng, 2013)

²⁹ (United Nations, 1948)

The Charter of the Human Rights and Principles for the Internet developed by the Internet Rights and Principles Coalition describes rights and principles of the internet, one of them in terms of rights and social justice, namely in an online environment, every human being has a responsibility and an obligation to respect one another.³⁰

The above provisions are further elaborated and reaffirmed in the provisions of Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which in detail are formulated as follows:

- 1) No one will experience arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence, or an illegal attack on his honor and reputation.
 - 2) Everyone has the right to legal protection against such interference or attacks.³¹
- b. National juridical review

The review of the human rights law in Indonesia concerned with the problem of cyberbullying is Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights article 1 states that:

- 1) Human rights are a set of rights that are inherent in the nature and existence of human beings as God Almighty and are a gift that must be respected, upheld and protected by the state, law, government, and everyone for the sake of respect and protection of human dignity.
- 2) The basic human obligation is a set of obligations which if not implemented, do not allow for the implementation and upholding of human rights.
- 3) Discrimination is any limitation, harassment, or exclusion that is directly or indirectly based on the differentiation of people on the basis of religion, ethnicity, race, ethnicity, group, class, social status, economic status, gender, language, political beliefs, which results in reduction, deviation or elimination of the recognition, implementation or use of human rights and basic freedoms in both individual and collective life in the political, economic, legal, social, cultural and other aspects of life.
- 4) Torture is any act done intentionally, giving rise to intense pain or suffering, both physical and spiritually, to someone to obtain recognition or information from someone or from a third person, by punishing him for an act that has been committed or alleged to have been committed by a third person or person, or for a reason based on any form of discrimination, if the pain or suffering is caused by, for incitement from, with the consent of, or the knowledge of anyone and or a public official.

In addition to the applicable legal rules in Indonesia and internationally that every person and victim is also expected to be a responsible person in the face of cases of cyberbullying if there is cyberbullying around us, as for several steps needed to stop cyberbullying namely:

- a. Telling the incident to other people, most victims were worried about telling the incident to others.
- b. Maintain all evidence such as data, photos, messages and more
- c. Don't get involved with cyberbullying but should help encourage the victim.
- d. Learn more about the case.
- e. Able to be aware of the situation
- f. Don't turn away where initially support the victim then become cyberbullying perpetrators
- g. Full support for victims so that victims of cyberbullying can rise again and not feel alone.
- h. Requesting accountability from the perpetrators of bullying against their victims.

4. Research Methods

1. Qualitative Research

a. types of research

A qualitative approach with the way researchers go directly to the field (field research) is one type of research where researchers when collecting and analyzing data face to face directly with informants or surveys by meeting informants directly.³² In addition, library research (library research) is a research that uses books, journals, and previous research as literature.

b. Research location

The location of the research is the location where the campus research process is the place where the research takes place, where the researcher determines the location because the informants needed are at that location.

c. Research informant

³⁰ (Internet Right & Principles Coalition, 2018)

³¹ (United Nation Human Rights, 1966)

³² 'Pemaparan Metode Penelitian Kualitatif.Pdf', p. 5.

The informants in this study were students and social media users where students or students were vulnerable to experiencing cyberbullying

d. Informant determination technique

The techniques used in determining informants are based on perspective or point of view where the informant tells the viewpoint of cyberbullying based on the perspective of law and experience as a victim of cyberbullying.

e. Data collection technique

Researchers identify data through journals, papers, articles, websites, and books.³³ As well as interviews with pre-determined informants and documenting both images, videos, recordings, or data that have been collected during the research process.

An unstructured interview is an interview which is the way to convey some questions to the respondent have not always sequentially by determined questions, but the questions usually only convey by the guide of an interview. So that, using this method the interviewer can develop oh their interview with respondents during still connected by their principal research.³⁴ And the respondents interviewed by the researcher are:

1. Students are the main respondents and the main target for interviewer because right now the students are in the millennial generation and the students very understood about the internet especially social media, and also the students always follow the internet development.
2. Academics chose to be a respondent because academics are a teacher which is they so understand about their students' condition where is the cyberbullying so many found in the student area. Besides that, the teacher that interviewed also a legal activist in Indonesia. Besides that, to support the activities of the data collection method, a responsible researcher using instruments from technology like documentation tools like camera and recorder. The purpose of using these tools for the researcher to review what the respondents said in interview activities.³⁵

f. Data validity

Triangulation or data validity checking techniques are carried out using data that has been collected and then made comparisons to the data that has been collected, while the data to be compared and examined are sources, methods, researchers, and theories.³⁶

g. Data analysis technique

Data analysis in this study uses a systematic process by gathering the results of interviews that have been obtained, observations and other needs so that researchers can report the results of their research. Data analysis includes tracking, management, completion and merging activities. Data analysis is carried out in a continuous and continuous manner. Data analysis is performed simultaneously with data collection so that the observation of the problem being studied becomes deeper and focused.³⁷ The basis of this data analysis is descriptive, where the data grouping is initially then followed by an explanation of the relationship between one another.

³³ "Metode Library Research.Pdf," n.d., 48.

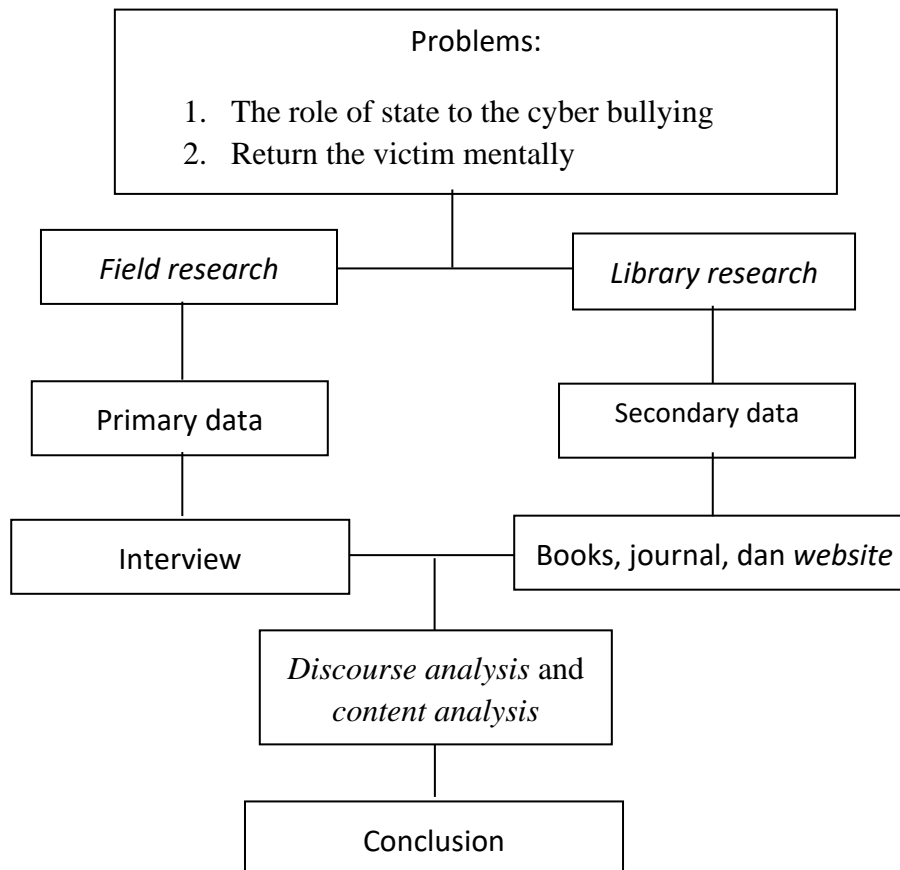
³⁴ Bagong Suyanto, S. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Surabaya: Kencana Prenada Media Group

³⁵ Hasanah, H. (2016). Teknik-Teknik Observasi. *at-Taqaddum* , 8, No.1, 21-46.

³⁶ Sumasno Hadi, "Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Penelitian Kualitatif Pada Skripsi," n.d., 75.

³⁷ "Analisis Data Kualitatif.Pdf," n.d., 3.

2. Stages of Research



5. Discussion

In this paper, the author interviewed several students from the Islamic University of Indonesia (the Faculty of Islamic Studies). The author asks 3 questions. First, respondents' knowledge about cyberbullying. Second, whether the respondent has been an actor or victim in cyberbullying. And third, respondents' responses about the government's role in the case of cyberbullying.

From the three statements, the author summarizes the respondent's answers. The first question, all respondents know the essence of cyberbullying is an activity to hurt the feelings of others by degrading or embarrassing the victim. After that from the second question, the author found respondents who had been perpetrators or victims in the case of cyberbullying. For respondents who had been perpetrators of cyberbullying, the respondents tell that they did not intentionally take part in cyberbullying because it started only as a joke but did not know it hurts the victim's feelings. And for respondents who were victims of cyberbullying, respondents tell that they were not overthinking what happened to the respondent because the respondents felt they still had family and friends who were still very concerned about the respondents and supported the respondents. Then from the third question regarding the participation of the government in the case of cyberbullying, all respondents answered that the government had carried out its obligations with the stipulation of laws for cyberbullying. But in the implementation of the law, the benefits haven't been felt significantly because the law can still only be felt by people who have power or position. While people who don't have the strength or position are still afraid to ask for their rights through legal channels.

After that, from interviews conducted by researchers to Arita Saparinda Kurniawati, S.H., M.Hum. (Lecturer in legal drafting contracts at Islamic University of Indonesia) she believes personally does not heed any actions that do not have good benefits such as cyberbullying. The way to deal with cyberbullying is not to take seriously the perpetrators' actions and deepen their spiritual health by praying more to God and getting closer to God. In addition to this, the victim in dealing with the perpetrators is by responding to the attitude of the Prophet Muhammad, among others, repaying evil with kindness, always being patient and always doing good. Then, goodness will always be with us.

Someone in carrying out an action must have goals such as imaging, overlaying the problem being faced or unconsciously taking action, and certain interests such as coercion from other parties. Therefore we must know the reasons for the perpetrators of cyberbullying.

Whereas as a teaching force in dealing with perpetrators of cyberbullying, face the offender patiently without cornering the offender. Treat the offender with respect and ask about what the perpetrator has done and the reasons behind the perpetrator doing the cyberbullying. After that, try to develop a sense of empathy perpetrator to the victim by bringing the perpetrators to feel the feelings of the victim at the time they receive treatment cyberbullying. And lastly, give positive encouragement to the perpetrators of that channel's time to do more positive activities such as developing talents and interests. we do all these things so that the perpetrators do not repeat the actions of cyberbullying. In solving the cyberbullying problem, it is recommended that it be resolved properly without having to be brought to court. Because in addition to the good of the future both parties. Bringing cases to the court also requires considerable effort and evidence so that claims can be granted.

6. Conclusion

Cyberbullying is the act of bullying against victims through digital media or the internet as a medium for deliberate victims by uploading photos, videos, or posts intended to humiliate and corner and threaten victims of bullying. However, this situation can be reduced by the presence of law as a protector of the rights of victims of cyberbullying, in which case the case is regulated in the Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning information and electronic transactions (UU ITE) in article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 27 paragraph (24).

In addition to the applicable laws in Indonesia victims of cyberbullying are also protected by international law that is the universal declaration of human rights, Internet Rights And Principles Coalition, And the International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights (ICCPR). So, about Indonesia's cyberbullying victims the data contained in 2018 from Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) notify that the number of children victims of bullying is 22.4%, which is based on the high level of internet consumption in children.

The government had carried out its obligations with the stipulation of laws for cyberbullying. But in the implementation of the law, the benefits haven't been felt significantly because the law can still only be felt by people who have power or position. While people who don't have the strength or position are still afraid to ask for their rights through legal channels.

The way to deal with cyberbullying is not to take seriously the perpetrators' actions and deepen their spiritual health by praying more to God and getting closer to God. In addition to this, the victim in dealing with the perpetrators is by responding to the attitude of the Prophet Muhammad, among others, repaying evil with kindness, always being patient and always doing good. Then, goodness will always be with us.

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